

REBELLION BECOMES GENERAL.

Belief Grows That Even 50,000 Foreign Troops Will Be Powerless in China.

Seymour's Reported Arrival at Peking Not Verified—Sensational Reports That Emperor and Empress Are Dead.

London, June 21, 2:50 a. m.—The reports of Admiral Seymour's arrival at Peking and of the safety of the foreign legations, originating from Chinese sources, are still unverified. However, the Italian Consul at Shanghai has wired to the Italian Foreign Minister, Marquis Visconti-Venosta, that the legations are safe.

The rebellion is spreading far and wide. There is an impression in diplomatic circles here and on the Continent that the allies have not yet grappled with the situation effectively, and that even 50,000 troops would be powerless to do much to control 400,000 square miles.

The latest story sent from Shanghai is that Prince Tuan, president of the Tientsin Li Yamen, has burned the Imperial Palace at Peking, and murdered the Emperor, and that the Empress Dowager has committed suicide.

The effect of the bombardment of the Taku forts, as described by the Shanghai correspondents, was very in the extreme, nothing less than "rivers of blood" and "mutilated corpses piled up inside the forts."

The Russians guarding Tien-Tsin, according to another report, fired artillery and rifles June 15 at a range of fifty yards into the dense crowds of attacking boxers, and killed 300.

Japan, according to a dispatch to the Daily Mail from Yokohama, intends to land an expedition at Foo-Chow.

Telegrams from Tien-Tsin, dated June 15 and forwarded by post to Shanghai, say that the foreign missionaries at Pao-Ting-Pi are safe, being guarded by the troops of General Li.

Twenty-five Americans, with a galling gun, have arrived at Tien-Tsin. In the foreign settlement the chapels have been burned and the mission stations of the American Board of Foreign Missions of the Methodist Episcopal Church and of the London Missionary Society, are practically in the hands of the boxers.

The local authorities are paralyzed. Sympathetic mandates are ordered out in Sedan chairs and compelled to "go" to the boxers in the streets. All foreign servants are deserting their masters.

The United States gunboat Monocacy, the Russian battleship Navarin, and the French cruiser Pascal, have arrived. The German gunboat Albatross, which was at Tien-Tsin, has departed for Taku.

NO NEWS FROM SEYMOUR.
London, June 20.—The British Admiralty has received a cablegram from Rear Admiral Bruce, dated Taku, June 18, via Che-Foo, June 20. After a mere mention of the capture of the forts at Taku, Admiral Bruce adds:

"The Chinese Admiral was present with the allied fleet, his flag flying from a cruiser. At a meeting June 17 he agreed to anchor with the fleet, putting off his fire."

"No news from the Commander-in-Chief (Seymour) and the advance guard. A heavy fire was heard at Tien-Tsin the night of June 17."

In conclusion Admiral Bruce says: "Three thousand Russian troops, commanded by a Major General, are here. My communications with the allied authorities are most harmonious."

RUSSIAN ADMIRAL REPORTS.
St. Petersburg, June 20.—Vice Admiral Alexeff from Port Arthur, reporting the capture of the Taku forts, says that the

allied fleet, his flag flying from a cruiser, was heard at Tien-Tsin on the evening of the 17th inst. He is making common cause with the foreign Powers for general protection. There are 300 Americans ashore, on May 20 the number of foreign troops at Peking was 430. There are 6,000 men ashore now at Che-Foo, and about 3,000 troops, Russian, German and English, have just arrived."

PRESIDENT AROUSED.
The President is in an angry mood about the failure to get news from Peking. He had the heads of several departments before him this morning, and criticizes them for what he considers unnecessary delay in getting news to and from Taku, it having occurred to him that the movement recently that it would be the proper thing to establish a dispatch boat system between Che-Foo and Taku.

As a result of this warm conference there will in the future be frequent communication between Taku and Che-Foo until the army of relief shall have, at least, captured Tien-Tsin and the cable office.

May Wait for Americans.
While it is possible that the Russian, German, English and Japanese forces will advance to the relief of Tien-Tsin at once, it is not likely that the movement against Peking will begin until the arrival of the American troops from Manila. Eighteen hundred troops of the Ninth and Eighteenth regiments will start from Manila Sunday at the latest, and will be followed by an equal number of infantry and some batteries of artillery early next week.

Officials of the State Department are giving out the peculiar information that Russia intends to use her troops in China for the protection of all interests concerned. Inasmuch as this has been all along assumed and stated to be the position of all the Powers, the voluntary statement of an old proposition by the local officials is

Continued on Page Two.

CANTON FORTS MAY FIRE ON WARSHIPS.

Hong-Kong, June 20.—The Chinese expect trouble at Canton on the departure of Li Hung Chang for Peking. It is rumored that the forts have received orders to fire on any foreign warship attempting to pass.

A gunboat is kept under steam in case of emergency. There is no warship at Canton.

AMNESTY TO FILIPINOS.

Belief Expressed That Aguinaldo Will Accept the Decree.

Manila, June 20.—General MacArthur will to-morrow formally announce President McKinley's order of amnesty.

It is believed that Aguinaldo and other prominent Filipino leaders are greatly pleased, as they believe that, under the amnesty, they can bring about the surrender of Aguinaldo, who, they declare, is ready and willing to consider the peace platform adopted by the Filipino leaders with a few insignificant exceptions.

Several meetings of the leaders were held quietly in Manila last week. They are encouraged by the progress they are making with the natives and the authorities here. To-morrow an important meeting will be held at which the amnesty decree will be read.

It is the consensus of opinion of the foreigners, the better class of the Filipinos and the Spaniards, that Aguinaldo soon will be in Manila, as the result of the decree and of the negotiations of the Buenavista party.

Now that the rains have fairly begun, life in the country districts is a great and prolonged hardship.

LEADING TOPICS TO-DAY'S REPUBLIC.

For Missouri and Illinois—Fair and warmer. Thursday; Friday fair and warmer. Fresh southerly winds.

For Arkansas—Fair in western; showers in eastern portion Thursday; Friday fair and warmer; southerly winds.

Page 1. Chinese Rebellion Becomes General.

Page 2. Convention Features.

Page 3. McKinley and Roosevelt's Ticket.

Page 4. McKinley and Roosevelt's Ticket.

Page 5. McKinley and Roosevelt's Ticket.

Page 6. McKinley and Roosevelt's Ticket.

Page 7. McKinley and Roosevelt's Ticket.

Page 8. McKinley and Roosevelt's Ticket.

Page 9. McKinley and Roosevelt's Ticket.

Page 10. McKinley and Roosevelt's Ticket.

Page 11. McKinley and Roosevelt's Ticket.

Page 12. McKinley and Roosevelt's Ticket.

Page 13. McKinley and Roosevelt's Ticket.

Page 14. McKinley and Roosevelt's Ticket.

Page 15. McKinley and Roosevelt's Ticket.

Page 16. McKinley and Roosevelt's Ticket.

Page 17. McKinley and Roosevelt's Ticket.

Page 18. McKinley and Roosevelt's Ticket.

Page 19. McKinley and Roosevelt's Ticket.

Page 20. McKinley and Roosevelt's Ticket.

Page 21. McKinley and Roosevelt's Ticket.

Page 22. McKinley and Roosevelt's Ticket.

Page 23. McKinley and Roosevelt's Ticket.

Page 24. McKinley and Roosevelt's Ticket.

Page 25. McKinley and Roosevelt's Ticket.

Page 26. McKinley and Roosevelt's Ticket.

Page 27. McKinley and Roosevelt's Ticket.

Page 28. McKinley and Roosevelt's Ticket.

Page 29. McKinley and Roosevelt's Ticket.

Page 30. McKinley and Roosevelt's Ticket.

Page 31. McKinley and Roosevelt's Ticket.

Page 32. McKinley and Roosevelt's Ticket.

Page 33. McKinley and Roosevelt's Ticket.

Page 34. McKinley and Roosevelt's Ticket.

Page 35. McKinley and Roosevelt's Ticket.

Page 36. McKinley and Roosevelt's Ticket.

Page 37. McKinley and Roosevelt's Ticket.

Page 38. McKinley and Roosevelt's Ticket.

Page 39. McKinley and Roosevelt's Ticket.

Page 40. McKinley and Roosevelt's Ticket.

Page 41. McKinley and Roosevelt's Ticket.

Page 42. McKinley and Roosevelt's Ticket.

Page 43. McKinley and Roosevelt's Ticket.

Page 44. McKinley and Roosevelt's Ticket.

Page 45. McKinley and Roosevelt's Ticket.

Page 46. McKinley and Roosevelt's Ticket.

Page 47. McKinley and Roosevelt's Ticket.

Page 48. McKinley and Roosevelt's Ticket.

Page 49. McKinley and Roosevelt's Ticket.

Page 50. McKinley and Roosevelt's Ticket.

Page 51. McKinley and Roosevelt's Ticket.

Page 52. McKinley and Roosevelt's Ticket.

Page 53. McKinley and Roosevelt's Ticket.

Page 54. McKinley and Roosevelt's Ticket.

Page 55. McKinley and Roosevelt's Ticket.

Page 56. McKinley and Roosevelt's Ticket.

Page 57. McKinley and Roosevelt's Ticket.

Page 58. McKinley and Roosevelt's Ticket.

Page 59. McKinley and Roosevelt's Ticket.

Page 60. McKinley and Roosevelt's Ticket.

Page 61. McKinley and Roosevelt's Ticket.

Page 62. McKinley and Roosevelt's Ticket.

Page 63. McKinley and Roosevelt's Ticket.

Page 64. McKinley and Roosevelt's Ticket.

Page 65. McKinley and Roosevelt's Ticket.

Page 66. McKinley and Roosevelt's Ticket.

Page 67. McKinley and Roosevelt's Ticket.

Page 68. McKinley and Roosevelt's Ticket.

Page 69. McKinley and Roosevelt's Ticket.

Page 70. McKinley and Roosevelt's Ticket.

REPUBLICAN TICKET WILL READ: "MCKINLEY AND ROOSEVELT."

Both Will Be Nominated by Acclamation To-Day—Hanna Makes the Announcement.

President Deserts the Big Boss in His Fight on the Rough Rider—Platt-Quay Combine Wins.

Philadelphia, June 20.—President McKinley was not renominated at the session of the Republican National Convention to-day. But to-morrow will witness the unparalleled spectacle of both the presidential and vice presidential candidates being nominated by acclamation.

Senator Hanna threw up the sponge to-day. He found he could not stem the tide of the popular favorite without using the direct influence of the administration at Washington, and this he could not get. The President would have no hand in an effort to control the convention. He made known directly to Mr. Hanna his wish that the will of the convention should not be thwarted, and when that unequivocal word came, Mr. Hanna reluctantly abandoned the fight.

For Governor Roosevelt, it may be said that he has resigned himself to the situation. Leaving the convention he went directly to the private house at which Mrs. Roosevelt was staying, declaring that he had done everything in his power to stop the nomination, and that he was now through.

Governor Roosevelt appeared at his headquarters about 9 o'clock to-night. He had not been in his rooms long before delegations from California and Maryland called to assure him of support, and he did not express to them any sorrow over the result.

Later a delegation from Iowa called and announced that they had withdrawn their candidate, Mr. Dolliver, and would vote for Mr. Roosevelt.

It is quite probable that Mr. Dolliver will sit in the convention as a delegate to-morrow. If the scheme goes through, when the roll is called for the nomination of Vice President, Alabama, the first State, will yield to Iowa, and Dolliver will nominate Roosevelt.

With Hanna's retirement from the contest against the Empire State Governor, both nominations could have been made before the convention adjourned to-day. The original programme was to renominate McKinley to-day, and to nominate the candidate for Vice President to-morrow. But the National Republican Committee has a compact with the local Philadelphia committee to keep the convention here for three days, and it was feared that if the nomination for President was made to-day the convention might take the bit in its teeth and wind up the proceedings before dark.

THE PRESIDENT'S ATTITUDE TOWARD GOV. ROOSEVELT.

Analysis of the Relations of the Republican Candidates—The Grounds of Mark Hanna's Opposition—Boss Platt's Great Victory.

BY HARRY S. BROWN.

Philadelphia, June 20.—McKinley and Roosevelt will be the ticket. Both nominations will be made by acclamation.

All doubt on this score was removed to-night by Senator Hanna, who, in an authorized statement, announced that in his judgment Governor Roosevelt is the strongest candidate before the convention for the vice presidency and that he should be nominated by acclamation. At the same time Mr. Hanna sounded the death knell of the Long, Dolliver and Woodruff League.

The rush to Roosevelt became irresistible to-day, and Hanna could not stem the tide. On the advice of the President, he concluded to accept the situation and to align the administration forces for the Rough Rider candidate.

That Roosevelt will accept the honor goes without saying. He will have the nomination exactly as he desired it and just as he had nearly every political gift since he entered public life, many years ago, as the petted darling of majority. He did not want the nomination to come to him with New York taking the official initiative. He wanted to be nominated on the demand of the party at large. This is a matter which the delegates to the convention have been unable thoroughly to comprehend; hence the doubt and the backing and filling over the Roosevelt candidacy.

Roosevelt wanted to be nominated independently of the wishes of the President and the New York machine. He has carried his point, and he will be nominated to-morrow with a grand hurrah.

Victory for Platt.
Senator Platt, too, has also won his point. He has cherished the many who have been nominated to the Governor for Vice President. He has said to everybody, including the Governor, that the national ticket needed the strongest man for Vice President on the ticket which pervades the entire country. He has proved himself an adroit politician. Suffering constantly the most intense pain from his broken rib, and almost helpless from fatigue, he has kept in touch with the situation for five days. He has abused no one, and he has kept his temper throughout with the exception of last night, when he is reported to have told Roosevelt that he would oppose him for Governor, and Roosevelt in replied defied him.

Situation Still Strained.
The situation is still very strained, and it is just possible that there may be another sensational fire-up that will take the Governor out of the race again, just as he has directed here has three times in the past. The thing that makes it hard for Roosevelt to take the nomination is his firm conviction that he is being urged into it by the New York City machine, and other anti-national interests by the trusts and syndicates, and by the various corporations that have been brought under the franchise tax.

The Governor, however, has been forced to abandon his position on the vice presidency by the earnest demand that he should go on the ticket which pervades the entire country and comes with greatest vigor from the West. He is easily the popular idol of the convention. There is no other figure that measures up to the regard in which he is held by Republicans everywhere.

This has been so marked in contrast with the esteem in which all statesmen attending the convention are held that it has made the idle talk about the convention being stamped for Roosevelt for President appear at times almost serious. If McKinley were not a candidate for the nomination it is clear as day that Roosevelt would be at the head of the ticket instead of at the tail.

When the Governor entered the convention hall with Senators Platt and Depew, and Representative Odell he was cheered by the vast audience and a great majority of the delegates. He wore his Rough Rider hat, and he looked an almost burly figure in con-

trast with the close-knit, clean-limbed boy who wore a straw hat in the convention of 1884, and stood on a chair every time he made a motion or a speech in the fight between Blaine, Arthur and Edmunds.

He was appointed one of the committee to escort Senator Lodge, the permanent chairman, to the stage, and the audience and the delegates again had an opportunity to let loose their yells and cheers. Again when he arose to leave the convention hall he got another cordial greeting.

Roll on Second Place.
Reporters of The Republic took a poll of the delegates on the vice presidency during the session of the convention. This showed how close the contest was. New York, by inducing Woodruff, instead of making the Governor's nomination impossible, had made the nomination of any other out of the question.

The 182 delegates, 36 declared themselves for Roosevelt as first choice, Doliver 18; Woodruff, 16; Long, 11; Washburn, 13; Woodruff, 15; and 112 delegates were undecided. New York, by inducing Woodruff, instead of making the Governor's nomination impossible, had made the nomination of any other out of the question.

A new phrase has been coined in politics here. It is "a quick asset." A quick asset is a popular candidate who can instantly be turned to advantage by a party.

Roosevelt is regarded as "a quick asset." Long was regarded as a "quick asset," too, only it was explained that he was so quick on asset that his value passed while the administration was making up its mind whether to place him on the market or not.

To-day it became known that in his writings he had offended the Catholics, and when to this was added the armor plate complication and declaration that the Democrats would nominate Admiral Sikelof if Long went on the Republican ticket, the Long boom disappeared forever.

Word went out early that the President had decided to have his friends cease combatting Governor Roosevelt as a candidate. It is understood here now that the President has no objection to Governor Roosevelt as his running mate. Indeed, he is delighted to have the Governor run for Vice President.

He saw the advantage of the Governor's popularity before any one else did. He has thrown his influence against the Governor's nomination at the Governor's own request, which was made six weeks ago, when the Governor visited Washington. At that time Hanna succeeded in convincing Senator Roosevelt that he could help the ticket on New York State as a candidate for Governor more than he could as a candidate for Vice President.

Hanna's Discomfiture.
Senator Hanna did not need any convincing, as he personally does not desire to have Roosevelt for Vice President. He and the Governor never did get along well together, and looking at it from the practical point of view, he can see how the future might have great trouble in store for him.

Should Roosevelt become President, Hanna's political power would be weaker than it was. Just as Conkling's did in 1881 when Arthur succeeded to the presidency.

With Platt this would be different. Senator Platt has got along with Roosevelt as a strictly party matter involving patronage are concerned quite as well as he did with Morton and much better than he did with Black. With Roosevelt as President, Platt would probably be much more comfortably fixed as a dispenser of patronage than he has been during the last four years with McKinley.

Senator Platt and Hanna met early in the day and had a talk over the situation. Senator Platt said that, although the New York delegation had endorsed Woodruff and would vote for him, still his deliberate judgment that Roosevelt was the strongest candidate remained unchanged.

It is understood that no definite agreement was made at this meeting, but the drift from Washington was too plain to be misunderstood, and Senator Platt soon made his arrangements to return to New York.

He left the political destinies of his machine in the hands of State Chairman Odell. Mr. Odell was consulted all day in regard to the situation.

Continued on Page Two.

"Roosevelt," Says Hanna.

Philadelphia, June 20.—Senator Hanna to-night authorized the following statement:

"The administration has had no candidate for Vice President. It has not been for or against any candidate. It has deemed that the convention should make the candidate, and that has been my position throughout. It has been a free field for all. In these circumstances several eminent Republicans have been proposed, all of them distinguished men, with many friends."

"I will now say that on behalf of all those candidates, and I except none, I have within the last twelve hours been asked to give my advice. After consulting with as many delegates as possible in the time within my disposal, I have concluded to accept the responsibility involved in this request. In the present situation, with the strong and earnest sentiment of the delegates from all parts of the country for Governor Roosevelt, and since President McKinley is to be renominated without a dissenting voice, it is my judgment that Governor Roosevelt should be nominated for Vice President, with the same unanimity."

This announcement of Senator Hanna was made after a long consultation with many leaders of the party. He called all the newspaper men into one of the rooms, where the consultations had taken place, and read it from manuscript.

The programme is to have Iowa withdraw Dolliver and nominate Roosevelt. Massachusetts will withdraw Long and second the nomination. Probably other States with candidates will follow suit. This will enable the convention to finish its business and adjourn to-morrow.

Quay Conquered Hanna.

REPUBLICAN SPECIAL.
Philadelphia, June 20.—Matt Quay dealt Mark Hanna the coup de grace to-day when he proposed to change the basis of representation for the next National Convention. The Quay amendment terrorized all the Southern delegations. Its adoption would have cut down the representation from the Southern States to the Republican Convention by two-thirds.

It was a sensational move and worthy of the astute Quay. The Southern strength was all Hanna had to rely upon, and when it grew frantic and its representatives began pouring in upon him, the Ohio boss weakened.

He saw that further resistance to the Roosevelt boom was useless. Hanna accepted the situation gracefully, and with characteristic effrontery, claimed the Rough Rider's prospective nomination as his own work.

Continued on Page Two.

EVENTS OF THE DAY MOVE MARK HANNA TO ANGER.

Remarkable Absence of Enthusiasm for McKinley and the Platform—Quay is Cheered and Makes Trouble for the Boss.

BY JAMES CREELMAN.

REPUBLICAN SPECIAL.
Philadelphia, June 20.—It is evident to all who have witnessed the conduct of Governor Roosevelt, to all who have heard the deep protestations of his determination not to yield to the plot to nominate him, that he has been playing a part; that he has been secretly encouraging the movement in his favor; that he has made himself by every artifice of hipodrome and chicanery the central figure of the political stage, and has worked up in cold blood the theory that he is an element distinct and apart from McKinleyism and Hannaism.

If the spirit shown by the great audience in the National Republican Convention to-day is any indication, direct or indirect, of the attitude of the masses of the party toward President McKinley and the platform on which he must stand in the approaching struggle for the control of the Government, the case of the Republican party this year is hopeless.

The lack of enthusiasm was absolutely startling. I have never seen anything like it before in the National Convention of any party.

Again and again President McKinley's name was spoken in the convention to-day, and although he will be nominated for President within a few hours, his personality has failed to excite any interest or enthusiasm. Nothing like this has been known before in American politics.

Mr. Hanna is the director of the party, and he has made Mr. McKinley's renomination by acclamation a question of the party's survival, and he has made it a question of the party's survival.

But in constructing this irresistible mechanism by which the party once led by Lincoln has become the creature of one man, Mr. Hanna has extinguished the immortal spark that gave the Republican party its force.

Here in this vast structure, where 15,000 selected Republicans met to-day to hear the Republican national platform read, Governor Roosevelt was a huge, almost unimportant figure in every way than Mr. McKinley.

The multitude that refused stolidly to give a single sign of passion, or even enthusiasm, at the name of the President rose to its feet and shouted huzzas when former Senator Quay addressed the convention—Quay, the disreputable English gentleman, who has turned away from the Senate by Mr. Hanna's own vote only a few days ago.

The same audience that ignored the President, who was cheered by the people of Kentucky, a man formally accused of murder, fleeing from the police and the courts of his own country.

The air was electric with the personality of Governor Roosevelt. His name was babbling from lip to lip. Delegates put their arms around his neck in the open convention. He was cheered by the people of Kentucky, a man formally accused of murder, fleeing from the police and the courts of his own country.

He mentioned the fact that Hawaii had seemed as though the audience would be swept away by its feeling, but beyond a few seconds of hearty clapping, there was no serious interest in every way than Mr. McKinley.

Lodge's Cold Manner.
Senator Lodge made a long speech in his usual dry, precise manner. He was cold himself, and he was addressing a cold audience. It is hard to imagine a more aristocratic figure than Senator Lodge. The accent of his voice is the accent of the exclusive English gentleman. He seemed as though the audience would be swept away by its feeling, but beyond a few seconds of hearty clapping, there was no serious interest in every way than Mr. McKinley.

When the Committee on Permanent Organization, speaking through the venerable Congressman Grover of Ohio, named Senator Lodge of Massachusetts as permanent chairman.

Governor Roosevelt of New York and Governor Shaw of Iowa elected Senator Lodge to the chair. Everybody expected a terrific outbreak, and for a moment it seemed as though the audience would be swept away by its feeling, but beyond a few seconds of hearty clapping, there was no serious interest in every way than Mr. McKinley.

Senator Lodge made a long speech in his usual dry, precise manner. He was cold himself, and he was addressing a cold audience. It is hard to imagine a more aristocratic figure than Senator Lodge. The accent of his voice is the accent of the exclusive English gentleman. He seemed as though the audience would be swept away by its feeling, but beyond a few seconds of hearty clapping, there was no serious interest in every way than Mr. McKinley.